The People's Korea

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DPRK Urges U.S. & S. Korea To Accept Offers for Dialogues

Spokesmen of the DPRK delegations to inter-Korean economic, Red Cross and parliamentary preliminary talks in their joint statement dated August 10 urged the United States and south Korean authorities to take "some steps in a short time for the resumption of the dialogues," the official Korean Central News Agency reported on August 10.

The joint statement urged Washington and Seoul, who it called the "parties responsible for the suspension of the north-south dialogues," to immediately take the following steps so as to create an atmosphere for the resumption and normalization of the dialogues at an early date: 1) to accept without delay the peace initiative made by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army (to hold three-party military talks); 2) to stop war provocation moves and anti-communist confrontation incompatible with dialogues and contrary to national reconciliation and unity; 3) to stop suppressive actions against the righteous struggle of the south Korean students and people, which Seoul groundlessly links with Pyongyang. **(See the joint statement on page 3)**

These steps "are very elementary conditions for resuming the deadlocked north-south dialogues and leading them along a smooth course," it said.

The spokesmen for the delegations to inter-Korean talks noted that the tensions in Korea which climaxed during the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises, are being driven to a still higher pitch daily. "Because of this," they said, "the north-south dialogues which had been progressing amid great expectations at home and abroad have been suspended for eight full months since this year."

The statement blamed the south Korean authorities for the deadlocked dialogues, who, together with the United States, "have spoiled the atmosphere of the dialogues by aggravating tensions with reckless war and confrontation racket."

The spokesmen urged Washington and Seoul in the statement to quickly response to the proposal for 3-party military talks and take a sincere attitude to the discussion and solution of the immediate problems, including the question of disarmament so as to remove the danger of war and easing tensions, and observe the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by its text.

They also urged their counterparts not to stage war exercises against the DPRK and conduct false propaganda about fictitious "threat from the north" and "obstructions to the Olympics," but to stop all acts to incite national confrontation among the south Korean people.

Lastly, the statement said, "The approach to these principled demands will be a touchstone to test whether they really want to resume the suspended north-south dialogues or not."

New First Vice Premier Named

PYONGYANG August 13 (KCNA) – Kim Yun Hyok was appointed as First Vice Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a decree dated August 12 of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Castro against One-sided Holding of the Olympiad

Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz reiterated his steadfast position against Seoul's one-sided holding of the upcoming Summer Olympic Games in 1988, saying, "The firm stand of Cuba is not to participate in the Olympic Games, if they are not co-hosted."

This was reported by the August 6 issue of Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which carried an interview with the president. **(See the interview on page 2)**

His remark came as his country's reaffirmation of its support for Pyongyang's initiatives aimed at preventing a massive boycott of the Olympics and creating a tension-reducing atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula.

Previously, Mr. Castro had made the same proposal to the IOC president in November 1984 even before the DPRK demanded it, saying the decision to hold the big events in Seoul was "sectarian."

In the interview, he criticized the Tokyo summit of seven Western industrial nations last year in which the participants agreed to help Seoul host the 1988 Olympiad "successfully."

He said their purpose was to "consecrate" the division and take away the DPRK's right to share the Games. "This is a clear patronage for the Seoul authorities," he added.

As regards the developments since Pyongyang began to call for the co-hosting, the president recognized the fact that the DPRK made "a little concession" to hold some of the Games in its capital city.

He said, however, "This is too insufficient."

"Cuba's stand is that the Olympic Games should be held dignified and grandly in two cities," he stressed.

The Cuban president, who said that there could be no reasonable reason to snub the DPRK's Olympic idea, urged the leaders of the international Olympic movement to know the fact he mentioned and to bear full responsibility for the consequences.

In answers to questions posed by Rodong Sinmun reporters, he touched upon successes achieved by the Cuban people, the despotic regimes of south Korea and Chile propped up by Washington, American terrorism and Pyongyang-Havana ties.

S. Koreans Continue Shootout at DMZ

Once again the south Korean army fired scores of rounds of ammunition at a post on the DPRK side from the vicinity of the DMZ on August 9, an official KCNA report said.

This is the fourth time since the south Koreans perpetrated provocative gun-firing at the same place, a spot about 1,250 metres south of Military Demarcation Line marker 0572, at around 8:00 p.m. on August 5, 5:17 p.m. and 5:36 p.m. on August 8. All these firings were made by 12.7mm large calibre machinegun and M-16 automatic rifle respectively with several hundred rounds of bullets, according to the KCNA.

In the August 9 protest message sent to the MAC counterpart, the DPRK senior member of the MAC noted that the south Koreans had been committing similar armed provocations one after another at the same spot lately, and said, "This is an intentional and planned crime aimed to deliberately aggravate the situation by drawing us into an incident." "We cannot but direct serious attention to this," he said.

He lodged a stern protest with the MAC counterpart for the continued firing and demanded strongly that responsible steps be taken lest a similar armed provocation should occur again.

British Lawmakers Back Pyongyang Int'l Confab

Fifteen British parliamentarians including Labourites on July 22 submitted to the parliament a resolution to support the International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula scheduled for September in Pyongyang, the KCNA reported.

They hailed the planned conference in Pyongyang and said in their resolution, "More than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea, even according to an official announcement of the United States." "So, it is one of the most sensitive areas, in the world where a conflict may occur" it said.

"North Korea does not have any nuclear weapons," the resolution said, and continued, "Therefore, we appeal to the British government to exercise influence at a cabinet meeting and the United Nations for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops and military bases from south Korea and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Korea and Northeast Asia."

Meanwhile Pyongyang's June 23 proposal to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone has been widely welcomed and supported by a number of governments, political parties and international organizations including the Soviet Foreign Ministry (July 3), the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry (July 23), the Socialist People's Party of Denmark (July 17) and International Union of Students (June 23).

Bi-System Korea Backed In Europe, U.S.

Prominent professors, doctors, lawyers, human rights workers and politicians in Europe and the United States published on July 11 in Vienna "a declaration" supporting Pyongyang's proposal for bi-system reunification of the 41-year-parted Korea, according to the KCNA.

Among the signers of the declaration are Mr. Ninopasti of Italy, former Deputy Commander General of the NATO forces, Mr. Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General of the United States, Professor and Dr. Hans Koechler, President of the International Progress Organization in Austria, Professor and Dr. Hans Klecatsky, former Federal Minister of Justice of Austria.

"The reunification of Korea should be realised in such a way that the north and the south unite and establish a confederal state, leaving the ideologies and systems in both parts as they are," said the declaration.

Referring to a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unification idea advanced in 1980 by the DPRK, the declaration said that it would be "a neutral and non-aligned state, remaining outside any political and military alliance or bloc."

With this, it wrote, "The confederal system which envisages a unified state would guarantee the safety of the south Korean economy and that of foreign capital invested there."

The signatories who decided to form a "Committee for Peace on the Korean Peninsula," appeared opposed to Seoul's claim for simultaneous or separate entry of the two into the United Nations, saying it would "undermine the efforts" for Korea's integrity.

The declaration was sent to the U.N. Secretary General and governments of various countries of the world.

In conclusion, they appealed in the declaration to the governments of all countries to support the proposal for a neutral and non-aligned unified Korea.

Barter Trade Due Among Pyongyang, Tokyo, Sofia

The DPRK reached three-way trade agreements with concerns in Japan and Bulgaria, reported Japanese papers, which quoted Japan's trading giant, Mitsui & Co., Ltd. as saying so.

According to the business firm, the deals involve the shipment of 36 commerical vehicles, valued at about $300,000, from Japan to Bulgaria, and the export of the same value of coal from the DPRK to Japan. And the same value of dairy products from Sofia will be shipped to Pyongyang.

It is the first trade deal arranged directly with the DPRK by a big Japanese commercial firm, which usually uses an affiliate in such a deal. This also represents the first import of Japanese vehicles by Bulgaria.

Tokyo's leading newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun said on August 12 that a ship from the DPRK had already entered a Japanese port with coal aboard.

The barter trade will proceed on the basis of a "simultaneous settlement formula," added the source.

The commercial vehicles, Vannetes, scheduled to be exported to Sofia, are products of Nissan Motor Co.

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (4)

Nationwide TV Network

There was no TV station in Korea before 1963. Research on TV technology was carried out on an insignificant scale only by several experts regardless of practical purposes. To be precise, TV technology was a field yet to be developed. However, thence a striking progress was made in the field in a short space of time.

On the basis of such groundwork and experience President Kim Il Sung, addressing the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November 1970, struck out a policy of establishing a nationwide TV network. The policy was put into practice in a short span of time. It was carried out at an extra-high speed.

Around 1970, he formulated an ambitious plan to set up a national TV broadcasting system on a world level and did everything to modernize TV broadcasting first of all.

"My constant preoccupation is how to modernize our TV broadcasting and raise it to reach a world level as soon as possible. The Party spares nothing necessary for the development of the TV broadcasting system.

"Our country lags behind in TV broadcasting. We must raise its level to be on a par with that of the most developed countries as quickly as possible."

This statement was made when he talked of his resolve in a meeting with the TV workers at that time.

He studied technological literature from foreign countries and carried out comparative experiments with movie and VTR broadcasting, personally operating sophisticated equipment. Taking the results of such studies, he visited TV engineers for consultations. Though it was an unexplored road of up-to-date science and technology, he acquired those theories and know-how needed to modernize TV broadcasting for himself, venturing on a thorny road any pioneer ought to follow.

It was in the 1950s that a VTR system was used for TV broadcasting on an experimental basis. A VTR system can record simultaneously pictures and sound, reproduce them at any time, provide clean pictures which are free to change or supplement, and thereby offer unlimited scope for later editing. A VTR broadcasting system was far superior to film broadcasting which involved a number of processes such as shooting, development and sound recording.

In the mid-1960s, VTR systems were in use only in a handful of countries. Because it was not easy to start VTR broadcasting based on a new technological process which required vast amounts of funds and new scientific and technological know-how. At first in Korea experts did not think of introducing VTR broadcasting.

Just at that time, on October 1, 1968, Kim Jong Il visited the Central Television Broadcasting Station.

Urging TV broadcasting workers to be alert to trends in the development of contemporary science and technology, he spoke in an enthusiastic tone:

"Now the world trend in television broadcasting is for VTR broadcasting... The appearance of videorecording has paved a new way for the development of television broadcasting. If we are to elevate the level of television broadcasting to a new higher plane in our country, it is necessary to introduce videotape broadcasting."

It was when a full-dress videotaping of a play was begun at the Pyongyang Grand Theater.

He went to the theater in time for videotaping. The TV broadcasting crew, who were videotaping the program in the presence of Kim Jong Il, made close checks repeatedly on all the equipment before videotaping. They thought that everything would go well. The actors and actresses performed well and the VTR system including a TV camera functioned satisfactorily.

A certain TV engineer writes in his memoirs:

"The days I spent videotaping works of art, under the warm guidance and care of the dear leader, were days when we took a videotaping course, so to speak, in the broadcasting college where TV workers learned through practice, and they were days of worthwhile creative activities."

Besides works of art, he paid attention to videotaping sports events.

On a certain summer day he went to the Moranbong Stadium for the purpose of offering advice on videotaping sports events. Carefully inspecting the videotaping, he gave specific instructions:

"When people watch soccer games on TV, they do so not to see players. A soccer game program should show tactics. In a soccer program it is essential to show the activities of players with intermediate-range and long-range pictures to get a whole view of the game, instead of just watching the ball with close-up pictures. Only a few scenes should be zoomed well. What is important in videotaping a soccer game is how to show vividly the way the ball is kicked into the center. That is the most effective way to enable the viewers to know how the two opposing teams are fighting a game and who is playing a leading role in the game."

Seeing an announcer reporting an athletic meeting like a radio sports commentator, he commented:

"Since the viewers get a full view of the game, a TV caster has not to give a detailed account of the game. A TV caster...ought to explain briefly the intention or objective of each player in handling the ball, the tactics of the opposing teams and any change in them and the characteristic features of each individual player which manifest themselves in the game."

The advanced VTRs were installed and the Korean Central Telecast completed its videotaped broadcasting system in November 1970 as it marked a new milestone in its history on the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Following the completion of the videotaped recording system, Kim Jong Il directed his energies to the introduction of color TV broadcasting.

Expressing his virogous, enthusiastic new resolve, he paid deep attention to the selection of a right color system for color television broadcasting to accord well with the specific conditions of Korea.

A shift from black-and-white to color television was a leap forward in the history of television broadcasting. The question of which color system to introduce was a matter of utmost importance to the future of television broadcasting. In those days three systems were known to the world: the NTSC, SECAM and PAL.

A careful study of technological literature and comparative tests of the three systems prompted him to introduce the PAL system which proved most agreeable to the feelings of the Korean people and the topographical conditions of Korea. Solid foundations, material and technical, were laid for its introduction, and in the spring 1974 the Korean Central Telecast broadcast its first color television program and thus reached a high stage of television broadcasting. Korea's television broadcasting which had started from scratch reached a world level in a matter of not more than ten years thanks to the painstaking efforts of Kim Jong Il.

Around that time, Kim Jong Il toured various places in the western areas and decided to locate relay towers in more suitable places, making transmission and reception tests.

It was when he dropped in at a resort in South Hwanghae Province. Situated in a scenic place with mountains and rivers, the resort was a fine rest center. Its only trouble was that it was situated in a location most disadvantageous for TV reception. Mountains surrounding the resort hindered new electric waves arriving from modern civilization and prevented the guests from watching television.

Learning of this, Kim Jong Il went all the way to the mountain retreat. After exchanging greetings with its manager, he told him to bring a pole to support an antenna for a test of TV reception he was going to make that evening. After calculating the transmission of TV signals, the configuration of mountains and topography, he conducted a number of TV reception tests.

After such experiments, he ordered a relay tower built on the top of a higher mountain to enable people at the resort and inhabitants of the neighboring villages to get far better pictures.

Following their successful construction, relay towers were planned to be built in the northeastern mountainous region.

When he was guiding various fields of the national economy in that region, Kim Jong Il repeatedly checked TV pictures received there.

In a certain year, Kim Jong Il, while giving on-the-spot guidance to enterprises in South Hamgyong Province, investigated TV pictures received there. The pictures were far from satisfactory.

Recalling his experience there, he told officials concerned:

"When I once went to Hamhung, TV images received there were badly blurred. Sufficient TV relay facilities must be installed in place to enable people in local areas to get as clear pictures as in Pyongyang."

The people, who rose for the construction of relay towers, feeling his

(Continued on page 3)

Fidel Castro Answers Questions Raised by Rodong Sinmun Delegation

Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, answered questions raised by a Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) delegation which had visited Cuba recently.

Rodong Sinmun August 6 carried the full text of his answers.

Touching upon the struggle of the fraternal Cuban people to adorn more brilliantly 1986, the significant year marking the 30th anniversary of the historical landing of the "Granma", in which the Third Congress of the CPC was successfully held, Fidel Castro Ruz stressed: "1986 is, no doubt, a particularly important year in the history of the Cuban revolution."

He said:

Such a small revolutionary country as Cuba which is struggling for her development under such difficult conditions as she is under the very nose of the strongest and most aggressive imperialist country and thousands of kilometres away from her main allies, should build a solid economy, have an invincible defence capacity and temper her people to be a more conscious, more civilized and more united people who believe in their own strength, in other words, to be a more communistic people.

Over the past 27 years we have registered truly great successes. On this basis, we are setting ourselves the goal to achieve the greatest success by our own efforts in all fields of society including production.

Today when we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the expedition of the "Granma", our revolution greets the period of upswing, the period of overcoming shortcomings and obstacles and the decisive stage of progress to a higher stage. This is another proof showing that a genuine revolution would never be depressed but would always gain new strength for continued innovation.

The collapses of the Duvalier and Marcos dictatorial regimes will be followed by those of Chon Du Hwan of south Korea and Pinochet of Chile.

The present situation is very unfavorable to the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes. I think the prospect of those regimes will not be better in the future, either. What arouses curiosity is that the Reagan administration perplexed at such trend of the situation tries as ever to make it appear as if it were playing the part of a "protector and guarantor of democratic changes". This is the height of shamelessness. Frankly speaking, the United States is, in many cases, the direct organizer and supporter of the dictatorial regimes.

Reagan will persist in tricks, trying to replace his puppets when they are unable to hold on. But, it will be impossible for him to save the bloodthirsty south Korean and Chilean fascist regimes in the depth of destruction.

The agreement was reached at the recent Tokyo summit of seven Western industrial nations to support the "simultaneous entry" of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations and help Seoul host the '88 Olympic Games.

The main purpose of the agreement is to consecrate the division of the Korean Peninsula and the "two Koreas" theory and take away the right of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host the forthcoming Olympics jointly with south Korea. This is a clear patronage for the Seoul authorities.

There could be no reasonable ground to oppose the Olympic co-hosting proposal.

As was known, there was a little concession to hold some of the Games in Pyongyang. In my opinion, it is too insufficient. Cuba's stand is that the Olympic Games should be held dignified and grandly in two cities following precedents and also fairly on an equal level.

The firm stand of Cuba is not to participate in the Olympic Games, if they are not co-hosted.

The Reagan administration for its high-handed terrorism openly is infringing upon sovereignty of progressive countries which it doesn't like. Reagan's aggressive policy against progressive countries poses a grave threat to world peace and security.

It is very important to unremittingly expose and condemn such facts. But what is more decisive than anything esle, is our unshakable stand, unity and determination not to yield to any blackmail.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, countries and peoples of Cuba and Korea are undoubtedly developing excellently today, too. I thought these relations would be a genuine model of relations among the socialist countries, revolutionary countries.

Especially we returned home, carrying with us particular impressions we got when we met dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. I explained to comrades of the leadership of our party how wise the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is, what a great wealth of experience he has, how versatile he is and what an extraordinary personality he has.

Availing myself of this opportunity given me by Rodong Sinmun, I hail the seccess gained by the fraternal Korean people and their vigorous advance and express my conviction that the Korean people will continue to register new success and victory under the unswerving leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Joint Statement of Spokesmen of North Side Delegations to North-South Dialogues

Spokesmen of the delegation of the north Korean side to the north-south economic talks, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the north side to the preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks in their joint statement on Aug. 10 demanded that the United States and the south Korean authorities take some steps in a short time for the resumption of the dialogues.

Follow excerpts from the joint statement:

Tensions in Korea which were climaxed by the "Team Spirit '86" joint military exercises are being driven to a higher pitch daily. For this, the north-south dialogues which had been progressing amid great expectation and interests of people at home and abroad have been in suspension all through eight months entering this year.

That the north-south dialogues still remain deadlocked, in spite of our sustained efforts for their resumption is entirely attributable to the south Korean authorities who, together with the United States, are spoiling the atmosphere of the dialogues by aggravating the tensions of the country with reckless war and confrontation racket.

We hold that the United States and the south Korean authorities, as the parties responsible for the suspension of the north-south dialogues, should create an atmosphere for their reopening and normalization at an early date.

On this connection we consider that the United States and the south Korean authorities should immediately take the following steps at this juncture:

Firstly, they should accept without delay the new peaceful proposal made by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army so as to create an atmosphere for an early resumption of the Red Cross talks, the economic talks and the preliminary contact for inter-parliamentary talks.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should come out quickly to the talks of military authorities and sincerely approach the discussion and solution of the immediate problems arising in removing the danger of a war and easing tensions, including the question of discontinuing such large-scale war exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint maneuvers and arms buildup, the question of disarmament, and the question of observing the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by its text.

Secondly, they should give up frantic war provocation moves and anti-communist confrontation incompatible with dialogue and contrary to national reconciliation and unity.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should not stage war exercises against us, conducting false propaganda about fictitious "threat from the north" and "obstruction to Olympics," and should stop all acts to incite the spirit of national confrontation among the south Korean people.

Thirdly, they should stop suppressing the righteous struggle of the south Korean students and people, groundlessly linking it with us.

The south Korean authorities should not suppress patriotic students and people who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, charging them with "pro-communism" or "leftist tendency," and should immediately release those illegally imprisoned.

The above questions are very elementary demands arising in resuming the deadlocked north-south dialogues and leading them along a smooth course.

We consider that the United States and the south Korean authorities should show sincere attitude toward these unavoidable questions.

The approach to these principled demands will be a touchstone to test whether they want to resume the suspended north-south dialogues or not.

We will continue to watch the attitude of the United States and south Korean side.

EDITORIAL

Seoul Should Take Sincere Attitude toward Reopening N-S Dialogues

Spokesmen of the north Korean delegations to the north-south dialogues on Aug. 10 published their joint statement in connection with the fact that the north-south dialogues have not yet been held this year though they were progressing amidst the great expectation of and interest shown by, people at home and abroad.

That the north-south dialogues still remain deadlocked, said the statement, is entirely due to the fact that the south Korean authorities, together with the United States, are spoiling the atmosphere of the dialogues by aggravating tensions in the country.

So that the dialogues may be reopened at an early date, the statement insisted, the south side should take the following three steps:

So long as the U.S. and south Korean authorities are the parties responsible for the suspension of the north-south dialogues, firstly, they should accept the DPRK proposal for a meeting of the defence ministers of north and south Korea along with the commander-in-chief of the "U.N. forces" in south Korea.

Secondly, they should give up their war provocation moves and their stance of anti-communist confrontation contrary to the cause of national reconciliation and unity,

Thirdly, they should stop suppressing the struggle of the south Korean students and people to democratize the south Korean society.

The above proposals not only reflect the wishes of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want to maintain peace in Korea and want the deadlocked north-south dialogues to be resumed but also are the elementary condition for resuming them.

Therefore we fully support and welcome the proposals as realistic and reasonable ones.

As is generally known, the U.S. and the south Korean side extremely aggravated the situation in Korea and drove it to a touch-and-go point, by holding the full-scale military exercises, with the DPRK as the object of attack. They resulted in suspending the north-south dialogues (north-south economic talks, Red Cross talks and preliminary contacts for interparliamentary talks) which had been promoted until toward the end of last year.

In order to break this deadlock, the north Korean side recently proposed to hold the talks of the military authorities of the north and south Korean sides. However, Washington and Seoul not only have refused it but also are absorbed in war racket, while frantically engaged in arms buildup, and fanning hysteria over the non-existent "threat of southern aggression from the north." Moreover, they are suppressing patriotic students and people who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, charging them with being "pro-communist" or "raising the same slogans as the north."

The proposals made by the DPRK this time are realistic and reasonable ones to break the present stalemated situation.

The month of anti-U.S. joint movement was deployed in all the continents and regions of the world and in many countries this year as well, in solidarity with the Korean people struggling for Korea's reunification and peace.

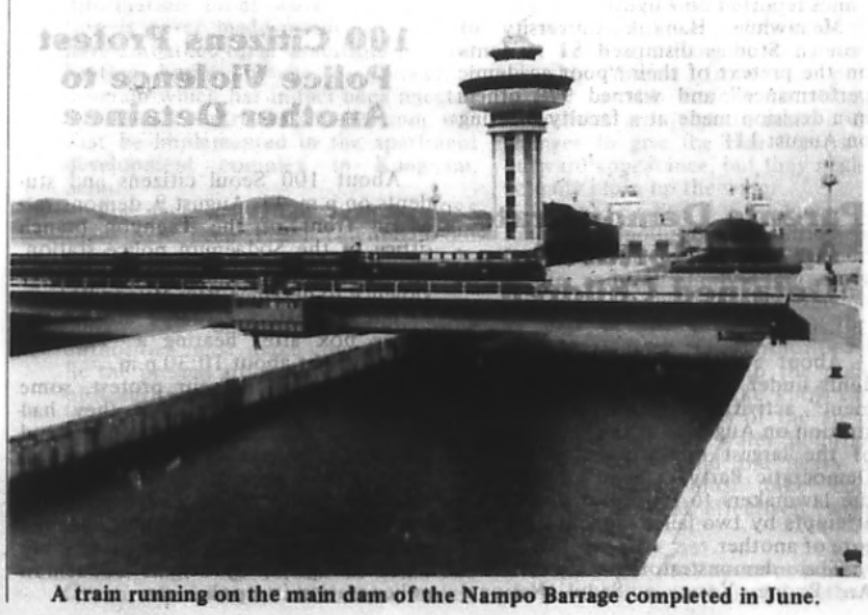
The world's peace-loving people insist that U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea in order to safeguard peace in Korea.

This demand is justified by the fact that machine-gunning and rifle-firing incidents caused by the southern side are frequent along the Military Demarcation Line.

It is natural that such a tense situation should be removed to create a favorable condition for the resumption of the deadlocked north-south dialogues. We should not permit the dialogues to continue deadlocked any longer. The south Korean authorities should not resort to dilatory tactics about the "dialogues" but tackle them sincerely.

Nampo Barrage Commences Operation

1,000 Ships Pass Through in Its 1st Month



A train running on the main dam of the Nampo Barrage completed in June.

The Nampo Barrage which has been built on an 8 kilometre section of the West Sea is now successfully operating.

The swing bridge, locks, lifting equipment for water supply and drainage and other equipment are regularly operating to their rated capacity, letting many ships pass through the barrage in a brief span of time.

Since its commissioning on June 24 an average of more than 40 ships and a maximum of 64 ships have passed through the locks every day. Some 1,000 ships, including large cargo ships, have passed through the locks during the month since operation began.

Large cargo ships which had navigated only during the high tide are now navigating irrespective of tidal changes.

Since the completion of the barrage the passing capacity of Nampo and Songrim ports have markedly increased, bringing about a significant change in marine transport.

As the West Sea water is blocked from the River Taedong by the grand dam, the volume of fresh water has greatly increased to feed the paddy fields of the reclaimed tideland.

Now the waterway project is going full steam to draw water from the River Taedong to the Onchon Tideland.

A change has been observed in the weather around the barrage.

According to a recent observations by scientists of the West Sea Meteorological Institute, the difference in the temperature registered more than 2 degrees and exerts a favorable influence on the weather in this area. Some 10-15 days of difference in the weather was registered as well.

The fish farming office has started working. It is estimated that some thousands of fish will be caught by the construction of a fish route at the barrage. About 6 million tons of fish will be farmed in the River Taedong.

In addition, a regular passenger train is now open from Nampo to the barrage and a passenger ship service from Wau Island to the barrage for working people visiting the Nampo Barrage.

(Continued from page 2)

deep love, erected steel relay towers on the tops of high and craggy mountains, in sweltering summer or freezing winter with temperature standing at minus 30-40 degrees centigrade. Helicopters lifted heavy steel towers, equipment and other materials. The hearts of the builders were filled with thanks to Kim Jong Il who was making painstaking efforts to provide the people with a better cultural life, upholding the plan of the President.

The construction of a nationwide television relay network was completed in no more than two years, compared with ten years which it had been originally supposed to take because of high mountains which are found everywhere in the country. Neither a non-reception area nor a poor-reception area was found in any place of Korea. A relay tower was installed even for the purpose of serving a remote mountain hamlet of a few households.

Dissidents Hold Rally, Ignoring Warning

Despite police warnings, opponents of the south Korean authorities on August 14 held a rally, centering on charges of human rights abuses and torture.

About 500 people gathered in the headquarters of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul to hear a series of speakers denounce police and other authorities.

Thousands of riot police cordoned off the headquarters to prevent a mass turnout at the rally.

More than 1,000 people outside the cordon applauded as party leaders, in speeches relayed by loudspeakers, denounced Gen. Chon Du Hwan's junta for suppressing dissent to maintain its "military dictatorship."

At least 12 youths were detained by police after they shouted anti-"government" slogans.

The rally was called by the opposition political party and dissident groups as a followup to scheduled July meeting that was aborted when police fired tear gas at opposition politicians including Li Min U and Kim Yong Sam. That action brought widespread criticism in the national assembly and elsewhere.

Before the August 14 rally, police issued a statement saying it would be banned because it was not a "legitimate political meeting, but rather an unlawful assembly."

Thousands of riot police on August 14 cordoned off the headquarters of the NKDP to prevent a mass turnout at a rally called to denounce the torture of detained dissidents. (Reuter)

Despite Summer Vacation, Students' Struggles Going On

Although the summer vacation began a month ago at most colleges and universities in south Korea, students are continuing their anti-"government" struggles in streets and on campuses.

Some 250 students of Korea University in Seoul on August 12 clashed with more than 1,000 riot police on the campus when police moved in, firing tear gas in an attempt to thwart a scheduled five-day rally, begun on August 10 by the students who were protesting the authorities' closure of the university and police investigation into the university, aimed at preventing the students from starting "Anam Liberation University", a summer camp seminar on democratic movements planned by them from August 12 to 15.

The students' slogans included opposition to U.S. trade pressure on south Korea and this fall's Asian Games in Seoul.

Some students have charged that the sports events are going to be held at the expense of the poor.

The students also denounced a "special parliamentary committee" recently set up by the rulling and opposition parties to rewrite the constitution, calling it a "deceptive coalition" of conservatives.

Police detained about 60 students after the clash.

Police on the night of August 10 raided 8 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei and Sung Kyun Kwan universities.

Some 1,400 policemen were mobilized and more than 4,600 copies of "seditious" booklets, anti-"government" leaflets, as well as placards and weapons including fire bombs were seized.

In Korea University, some 100 students confronted the police raid with a barricade, and frustrated the police attempt.

Meanwhile, about 200 students of Seoul National University on August 11 demanded conclusion of a north-south peace treaty at the memorial meeting for Kim Se Jin, who set himself afire earlier in April in protest against the military exercise in front-line units.

After the meeting, they staged a demonstration, shouting, "Let's inherit the spirit of self-immolated students and accelerate our national liberation."

On August 10, some 400 students from 5 universities in Seoul, including Sung Kyun Kwan and Kuk Min universities, hurled stones at riot police, after staging a demonstration protesting a "special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision" on the campus of Sung Kyun Kwan University.

U.S. Soldiers in S. Korea Committed 15,000 Criminal Acts without Punishment in 10 Years

Criminal acts committed by the U.S. troops in south Korea against the people reached about 15,000, and most of them were dropped without punishment.

This was disclosed in an answer of the south Korean "government" to an interpellation put in writing by 25 national assemblymen including Ho Gyong Gu, from the New Korea Democratic Party on August 4.

According to it, the authorities exercised "jurisdiction" only in 100 of the cases mentioned above.

Though a total of 1,398 cases of criminal offense by U.S. soldiers were reported in last year, the authorities failed to exercize "jurisdiction" except for 7 cases.

However, these numbers were limited to those crimes which were committed during off-duty hours.

Much more cases would be reported if the number included those cases which occurred during on-duty hours.

The south Korea-U.S. "status of forces agreement" on the criminal jurisdiction, adopted in 1966 stipulates that the south Korean authorities have no rights to exercise jurisdiction on crimes committed by U.S. soldiers during on-duty hours.

Hundreds of Catholics Denounce "Sexual Torture"

More than 500 Catholic dissidents on August 8 staged an anti-"government" rally at the Changin Catholic Church in North Cholla Province and clashed with riot police.

The meeting was organized by five Catholic groups of the Chonju Diocese to denounce the sexual harassment of a dissident female activist by a police officer.

Riot police fired tear gas at the protesters who responded the attack by hurling stones at them during the four-hour street turmoil.

Police took away six demonstrators.

Meanwhile, about 400 Roman Catholics and residents in Seoul staged an anti-"government" rally and demonstration on August 4.

They made a report at the meeting about the sexual torture by Puchon police, forcible evacuation of residents from the Sanggyedong "redevelopment" district for the Asian Games, undemocratic education, etc.

The report denounced the south Korean authorities for the violation of human rights.

The rally was followed by a demonstration.

Led by a streamer reading "Prompt stop to murderous evacuation", they marched through streets and strongly protested the evacuation forced under the cloak of "redevelopment", with the Asian Games drawing near.

Students Shout Anti-U.S. Slogans at KorAm Bank

About 30 students of Seoul's prestigious Yonsei University marched up to the street in front of a branch of KorAm Bank in Sinsa-dong, southern Seoul, on the morning of August 7, shouting anti-American slogans such as "Kick out American imperialists and promote the unification of the country", "Let's struggle to check the single-handed hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games" and "Down with the dictatorship".

They also demanded the U.S. and the south Korean authorities withdraw their decision to open the market to U.S. cigarettes and insurance business.

Four students of the university including Paek Sam Hak, a junior studying electrical engineering, were arrested on August 11 on charges of violating "the law on assembly and demonstration" in connection with the August 7 protest.

The others arrested were identified as U Hyun, a junior majoring in theology, Li Yong Bae, a junior in electrical engineering and Li Kang Su, a sophomore in economics, according to the police.

The joint-venture bank between south Korea and the U.S. has been a target of attacks by students.

34 SNU Students Dismissed This Year

Seoul National University dismissed a total of 34 students involved in student movements this year, the south Korean education ministry revealed in a report to the national assembly, The Korea Times reported on August 9.

Meanwhile, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies dismissed 81 students on the pretext of their "poor academic performance" and warned 978 others in a decision made at a faculty meeting on August 11.

Parents Demonstrate Against Torture on Detained Children

About 50 parents of university students under detention for anti-"government" activities staged a sit-in demonstration on August 7 at the headquarters of the largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul, demanding the lawmakers to look into the suicide attempts by two jailed students and torture of another.

The demonstrators claimed that An Pyong Yong, a Seoul National University senior majoring in history, "tried to kill himself by taking poison at Wonju Prison on August 1."

They also said, a SNU graduate named Kim Chin Han also attempted suicide by hanging in the same prison, while Ro Kang Hu, a senior at Sogang University, was in serious condition after being beaten by a ward officer in Chonju Prison.

100 Citizens Protest Police Violence to Another Detainee

About 100 Seoul citizens and students on p.m. 11, August 9, demonstrated in front of the Taehyon branch office of the Sodaemun police station, Seoul, protesting against the police violence to detainee Ryu Myong Bok.

The protesters gathered around the police box after hearing a "big cry" from there at about 10:30 p.m.

During the one-hour protest, some demonstrators claimed that they had witnessed policemen punching and kicking Ryu in a police investigation room through their office windows.

The demonstration ended in a 20-minute clash between police and the protesters after the policemen forcibly whisked Ryu away to the Sodaemun police station in a police car.

South Korea Turned into Show Window Of World's Pollution: KPRI

The (south) Korean Pollution Research Institute on June 5 issued a "1986 Anti-Pollution Declaration", expressing deep concern over the grave pollution problems which threaten to destroy nation at life.

Referring to the fact that from 1978 to 1985 there were 122 accidents in nuclear power plants in south Korea caused by the authorities' negligence, the statement stressed the need to dismantle those plants.

Moreover, it accused the "government" of completely distorting the truth by falsely claiming that the serious problems of pollution were under control, in consideration of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games.

It also criticized the authorities' laissez-faire attitude toward the large corporation that had caused serious contamination, and demanded that they fully compensate the inhabitants suffering pollution-caused disease in Ulsan, Onsan, and other parts of south Korea.

Following are excerpts from the statement:

1986 ANTI-POLLUTION DECLARATION

1. Today – June 5 – we mark the 14th World Environment Day. Looking back on the problem of pollution in Korea over the past year, we examine here the realities of our situation and make clear the way that we should take.

The terrible accident in Bhopal, India, at the end of 1984, and the most recent accident at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union, prove how critical to human beings is the problem of pollution. The results of one moment's accident will affect the whole lifetime of the inhabitants of the area and the whole of mankind.

We have so many kinds of pollution in Korea we have gained the questionable status of being "a museum of world pollution", because of the nuclear power plants here sold to us by advanced nations whose motivation is the decline of their own nuclear industry. We must never forget that the danger of further accidents like those of Bhopal and Chernobyl is always immanent.

2. Although some nuclear power specialists claim the probability of nuclear accident to be one in a million and lower than that of the earth being hit by a meteorite, the fact that of the 350 nuclear power plants in the world, the Three Mile Island reactor in the USA and the Chernobyl reactor in the USSR have already experienced serious accidents, proves that no country can boast complete security from accident.

Then what about our own situation in Korea where five nuclear power plants are operating, and four are under construction? The authorities and the specialists insist that our own nuclear power plants are completely secure and that our nuclear reactors which are now operating are different from those of the Soviets and are the same as those used even in the most security-conscious countries of the USA and Canada. But judging from the very nature of nuclear power, even just common sense tells us that in this field there are more similarities than differences.

Our country's nuclear power program is influenced more by the interests of multinational corporations than by national agreement and necessity, and information about work and construction is never made public. Authorities have embarked on an ambitious plan for heating homes by nuclear power, a program which has in fact been rejected by other countries. This program will first be implemented in the apartment development complex in Kangnam, Seoul.

The fact that from 1978 to 1985 there have been 122 accidents in our nuclear power plants proves that security is an extremely serious problem. To prevent the occurrence of a terrible accident like that of Chernobyl, the authorities must make completely public the present situation, and the degree of security of the nuclear power plants which are now operating or are under construction in our country. The multinational corporations are simply dumping nuclear wastes in our country. We must put a stop to construction of nuclear power plants.

3. The large corporations of Ulsan and Onsan, which take pride in being leaders in Korea's fast economic growth, have destroyed the agricultural land and fishing grounds of that area, within even less than twenty years. In addition, this has led to pollution-caused diseases which have affected the bones and joints of more than 1,000 inhabitants of the area. The authorities conducted official investigations and denied there were any diseases caused by pollution. But in order to prevent an increase in the number of those suffering from the Onsan disease, authorities have had to move 4,000 inhabitants from the Ulsan/Onsan area, a first in world history. Corporations which have caused the pollution must take responsibility and compensate the victims, but these companies have paid only 13,200,000,000 won out of the total of 120,000,000,000 won actually needed for full compensation, and authorities claim the rest will come out of public taxes. Furthermore, the migration plan which was formulated hastily does not even attempt to provide measures to help the inhabitants to adjust to their new life; these people have been forced to leave their homes and are being deprived of the right to life and health.

During the past twenty years, corporations which have been discharging pollutants without restraint have earned extraordinary profits. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the area have suffered terribly and have been driven from their homes. For the government to solve the problem by migration, only then to abandon the inhabitants who are suffering from pollution-caused diseases, is not to take responsibility for the health and life of its people, dooming them rather to illness and death.

4. In its preparations for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, the present political regime, claiming that the air of Seoul has become clear, that the fish are jumping in the clean waters of the Han River and that pleasure boats should be floating on those waters, is carrying out a massive advertising campaign through the media.

As it anticipates the Olympic Games, the government is claiming that the serious problem of pollution is under control, and is completely distorting the truth. Last summer a team of university students investigating the problem of water pollution swam through the Han River and many of them contracted skin disease from the polluted water. In this serious situation, the authorities are quick to make cosmetic changes to give the Han River a clean outward appearance, but they neglect to actually clean up the water.

What is needed is a fundamental and long-range pollution prevention policy to protect the people's health and right to life, and not simply a temporary and incomplete policy implemented merely as part of the preparations for the Olympic Games. The authorities must stop simply covering up the pollution problem and must make known to the public the seriousness of the air pollution of Seoul, the water pollution of the Han River, and the heavy metal pollution, and must take countermeasures to deal effectively with the situation.

5. Last August, soy sauce poisoned with chemical substance harmful to the body was found in the city. The discovery shocked the people. The whole nation began to fear polluted food and demanded the enforcement of regulations. The authorities organized investigation teams and promised they would get rid of polluted foods, but nothing came of it. By 1986, with regard to 31 items including rice, fruit, vegetables and marine products, the authorities promised to establish standards regulating permissable levels of heavy metal and agricultural chemicals, and to guarantee unpolluted food.

However, their activities are only formalities. Standards have not yet been established. Recently a controversy has arisen over the discovery of carcinogenic agents in the preservatives used in Chinese noodles. The authorities have disregarded their responsibility to examine Chinese noodles for harmful ingredients. Instead they have manipulated and concealed the truth.

6. Our beautiful natural environment has been continuously damaged by wrong development policies. One example is that of Cheeree Mountain, the location of our first national park, and the roof of the Korean peninsula. They are levelling the area to an altitude of some 1,000 meters above sea level, and constructing a two-lane sight-seeing highway in anticipation of the Olympic Games. This project has been carried out without consulting the residents of the area and without informing the public. We are compelled to thoroughly disclose this development plan. As a result of this road, the natural environment of the whole area will be terribly damaged by the cars, their exhaust fumes, the dirt, etc. The uncommon precious animals and plants, and the natural resources will die away leaving no trace. The best preservation of our environment is to leave nature as it is.

7. On careful reflection we know that our pollution problems result from the many contradictions of our society. Pollution is the result of the monopolization of wealth, the oppression of our people, and the division of our peninsula. Pollution is destroying our life, our mental capability, and our land.

In order to gain back a safe environment and a healthy life for our people, we must cease our practice of discharging all sorts of pollutants which harm our country and threaten the health of our people. We must banish pollution from our nation forever. The problem of pollution can be solved if only that small minority to corporations who import industries which pollute without restriction, simply for the sake of their own profits, will give up these practices which betray the interests of our nation.

If there is any possibility of solving the problem through an anti-pollution movement of the poeple, then establishment of local autonomy, freedom of speech, and full democratization of our society is an indispensable condition for this. Solution of the pollution problem, and democratization of our country are inseparably interrelated.

Our demand:

1. Stop the construction of nuclear power plants, whose safety has been called into question by the recent terrible accidents, and inform the public about the nuclear power plants which are now in operation.

2. Once again thoroughly investigate the Onsan pollution-caused disease. Make public its cause and institute a program of countermeasures. Guarantee the life of the 4,000 Ulsan/Onsan inhabitants who were forced to move. We cannot allow them to be moved without receiving compensation and guarantees for their future life.

3. Make public the degree of air pollution in big cities like Seoul, the pollution of our waters and of our food. Investigate the polluting practices of the corporations and enforce strict penalties.

4. The problem of agricultural chemicals is serious. More than 80% of our farmers are being poisoned by these. Pollutants have been detected in rice, our staple food, and in fruits and vegetables. And now they have been detected even in our own bodies. We call for a full investigation of the damage caused by agricultural chemical pollution, and for the establishment of a "pan-national countermeasures organization" to deal with the situation.

5. Inform the public about the construction of the Cheeree Mountain sight-seeing road, and restore the destroyed national park to its original state.

6. Let us realize that the final solution of the pollution problem depends ultimately on an anti-pollution movement by the people, and let us join forces in a campaign to completely eradicate pollution.

Korean Pollution Research Institute
June 5, 1986
(Korea Communique's bulletin No. 26)

Seoul Smog Impairs Olympic Participants: British Researcher

Dr. Ron Maughan, a British researcher in sports medicine of Scotland's Aberdeen University, speaking at a conference on sports medicine and science, warned that athletes' performance at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul could be badly affected by the air pollution there, according to an AFP report July 31.

Likening Seoul's pollution to that of Los Angeles, where the 1984 Olympics were held, he said the Los Angeles Games alerted people to the fact that exercising in a polluted environment exposed people to significant hazards.

"Smog might not unduly affect the ordinary person who takes in seven to eight litres of air per minute, but it could impair lung function in an athlete who takes in between 60 and 100 litres of air a minute, he noted, and added: This will be coming up at the next Olympics, as there is a severe problem in Seoul.

CUK Calls for Boycott Of Foreign Cigarettes

The Consumers Union of (south) Korea started recently a street campaign to urge the people to boycott foreign cigarettes, which will be allowed to be sold there legally from next month, according to an AP report from Seoul.

This was the first known street campaign there against foreign cigarettes since the Chon junta announced last month the lifting of a 38-year-old ban under strong pressure from the U.S.

A group spokesperson said the union, embracing 500,000 regular and associate members, will spread the campaign to provincial areas.

Apparently conscious of domestic criticism, the authorities have said it would limit cigarette imports to 1% of the domestic market, which has annual sales of about $1.5 billion.

South Korean political and other groups, dissidents, students and tobacco farmers have expressed their opposition to the import of cigarettes.

Police Search CPD

The south Korean authorities mobilized a large police force at dawn August 5 to search the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and Minju Sanak Society, opposition organizations.

At the end of the search the police seized more than 3,500 copies of "Minju Tongsin" and "Bell of Freedom", the organs of these organizations.

NCC Delegation Tells of Christianity In N. korea

— Interview with Director of the NCC —

Ten delegates of the NCC (the National Council of Churches in the U.S.) headed by the Rev. Dwaine C. Epps, Director of its Department of International Affairs, visited both north and south Korea from April to May this year as the largest U.S. organization ever to visit the DPRK.

The NCC, consisting of 400,000 members, in the U.S. shows great concern over the Korean question. The delegation submitted a report to its supreme organ, the administrative committee of the NCC after its visit to both north and south Korea.

After the visit, Rev. Dwaine C. Epps was interviewed by a Korean language daily in the U.S. "The New York Daily". In the interview, he discussed his impression of his visit to Korea and expressed his view on Korea's reunification.

Follow excerpts from "the New Korea Times" (June 21, 1986 issue) which reprinted the "The New York Daily" interview:

Q: What is your motive in visiting both north and south Korea?

A: I felt the division of the Korean Peninsula symbolizes the division of the world. I think the world is divided by politics, ideology and religion and the Korean Peninsula symbolizes this division. We visited Korea to help reduce the national sufferings of Koreans caused by the division of the country and help separated families reunite themselves.

Q: Why is your organization interested in north Korea?

A: Last year, the international conference for "the peace and justice of North-East Asia" was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the WCC (the World Council of Churches). In the conference, most participants said there were no Christians in the DPRK. But we were informed by Christians in the East Europe and Korean clergymen in the U.S. that there were Christians in the DPRK. So we visited there to see the situation of Christianity in the country and its society, and to see if there was anything we could do to contribute to Korea's reunification.

Q: Did you have a chance to have talks with north Korea's high ranking officials?

A: We met several high ranking officials including Ho Dam, Chairman of "the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland." It seemed that they came to see Christians in a new light. They said that they didn't know Christianity well (there are some Christians among high ranking officials in the DPRK. One of the vice presidents was known to be a Christian), but they discussed the questions of social justice and peace with us, as they knew how Christians were struggling for social justice in central and south America and South Africa.

Q: Wasn't your trip limited?

A: No, it wasn't. Though we had expected such a situation before, they didn't restrict our travel schedules. We could see what we wanted to and meet people we wanted to. We went to a so-called "home church" there, and took pictures with Christians there and tape-recorded their talks.

Q: What was your impression of north Korean society?

A: Before going there, I thought that north Korea was gray. But it was different. I found it to be colorful. Usually, papers here say that not a soul was to be seen on the street there, but we saw crowds of people on their way to offices, on their way home, and on holidays.

In the playground, I saw lots of children playing and newly-weds taking pictures in parks. I found people help each other and have self-confidence in the society where they live.

Q: What do north Korean people think of the U.S.?

A: It seemed that the north Korean people dislike the U.S. (people say from their past experience that they dislike the American goverment's policy).

Even Christians said that they had changed their view of Americans during the Korean War. They said that they felt they had been betrayed by Americans when U.S. bombers indiscriminately bombed hospitals and churches.

Q: Do you think that north Korea is preparing for a war?

A; As you know, both north and south Korea have massive military power, and feel a mutual threat. But I don't think north Korea will provoke a war, because they know well that they would be seriously damaged if any contingency should occur on the Korean Peninsula. In addition, here and there we saw many apartment houses and in Nampo we saw a giantic barrage 8 km in length under construction.

The barrage is planned to supply sufficient water to all the areas of the DPRK by damming the Taedong River. In addition, a large-scale land reclamation project is now under way. These projects are being undertaken in a perspective 50-100 years ahead. Because of this, I don't think they intend to go to war.

Q: How did south Korean people react to your visit to the DPRK?

A: I met officials of the south Korean foreign ministry and leaders of the Christian church in Seoul several times after my visit to north Korea. The vice minister of foreign affairs denied the existence of Christians in the DPRK at first, but later admitted the fact through our talks.

In a meeting with south Korean Christian leaders, we explained our visit to the DPRK, making them hear tape-recorded hymns sung in the DPRK. At first, they kept silence but began to sing with the taped song voluntarily, tears rolling down from their eyes. The song ended in a chorus. Seeing them, we were impressed by the fact that they were united with each other spiritually even though their country was divided.

Q: What do you think of the reunification of Korea?

A; Through my visit this time, I keenly felt that both north and south Korea want the reunification of their fatherland. We visited Korea with a view to breaking down the artificial wall between them for a dialogue and reconciliation.

We are neither politicians nor diplomats. But we believe our organization can exercise some influence on the matter as we have some 40 million members world-wide. We think Korea's reunification should be realized by themselves without any foreign interference.

(Note: A detailed report on the visit to north and south Korea by the NCC will appear in the next issue... Ed.)

Nagasaki Conf. of the Congress against A-and H-Bombs Held

Some 44 foreign delegates including Chongryun representatives and 4,000 Japanese people gathered for the Nagasaki Conference of the Congress against A-and H-bombs held from Aug. 7-9 to mark the 41st A-bomb disaster anniversary.

Earlier, from Aug. 4-6, its Hiroshima conference was held, following its Tokyo International Conference (Aug. 1-2).

At the inaugural assembly on Aug. 7, a keynote speech was delivered, and a report on the Hiroshima conference and speeches by A-bomb survivors were made.

Following the general assembly, Chongryun representatives on Aug. 8, attended 4 subcommittee meetings on "Anti-nuclear Education", "the Third World Countries and Nuclear Weapons", "Nuclear Disasters" and "Women's Problems".

Addressing the "Anti-nuclear Education" subcommittee meeting Nam Shi U. Head of the Chongryun delegation, referred to south Korea which had been turned into the largest U.S. nuclear base in the Far East, and the Chon junta's harsh suppressive measures against students movement for campus freedom and national reunification.

Referring to the "peace proposals" made by the DPRK several times, he pointed out that the 24th Olympic, should not be utilized by "Two Koreas policy", but co-hosted by both north and south Korea.

Further, at other subcommittee meetings on "the Third World Countries and Nuclear Weapons", "Nuclear Disaster", and "Women's Problems", Chongryun representatives referred to the DPRK's peace proposals to avert the danger of nuclear war and create a nuclear free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula, demanding U.S. withdrawal from south Korea. The Conference of the Congress against A-and H-bombs closed before noon on Aug. 9.

Memorial Service for Korean A-bomb Victims

A memorial service for Korean victims of the second atomic bomb blast in the world was held in Nagasaki (southern Kyushu city), on the morning of Aug. 9.

About 150, Korean compatriots and Japanese people representing broad segments of society attended the ceremony to pay homage to the Korean victims. Also, representatives of Nagasaki City, committee members of the Congress against A-and H-bombs, and Australian delegates prayed for the peace of the souls of the Korean A-bomb victims.

Following this, a speech was delivered on behalf of the host organization by Oka Masaharu, Chairman of the Committee to defend the rights of Nagasaki Korean A-bomb victims.

He said that most Korean A-bomb victims had been brought here for forced labor or conscription, against their will during the period of Japanese colonial rule over Korea from the annexation of Korea in 1910 to 1945, and have been subjected to double or triple discrimination here. So it is natural for the Japanese people to pray for the peace of the souls of the Korean A-bomb victims.

Furthermore, he urged the attendants never to forget Korean A-bomb victims and urged them to make efforts to help realize independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and to demand withdrawal of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea.

An estimated 80,000 Koreans (50,000 in Hiroshima on Aug. 6 and 30,000 in Nagasaki on Aug. 9) were atom-bombed and of which 40,000-60,000 Koreans (30,000-40,000 in Hiroshima and 10,000-20,000 in Nagasaki) are claimed to have been killed. There are still some 2,000 Koreans suffering from the after-effects of the bombs.

Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (5)

Cannon of the bell.

Pattern of the bell.

The Yonbok Temple Bell is one of five famous bells in Korea. It has been used to tell the time since the early 1900's, and its chimes can be heard over 40 kms away. The bell, which weighs 14 tons, is 33 meters in height, 1.9 meters in diameter and 23 cms thick. It is now situated in the gate tower of the Namdaemun.

To Be A Korean

1986 Summer School for Korean Students at Japanese Schools

Summer schools for Korean students attending Japanese schools were held from July 25 at five different locations in Japan under the auspices of the Society for Korean Students in Japanese Schools.

These summer schools have been held for over ten years, although they were not held on such a large scale untill the summer of 1984.

Every year, summer schools attract many second and third generation Korean students and try to provide them with the education necessary for them to become real Koreans.

Most of the children have been attending Japanese schools since they were of primary school age and many have adopted Japanese names to escape unfair racial discrimination. They are ignorant of their country's history and language and are unaware of the history of Korean residents in Japan.

However, these summer schools have helped to make students conscious of their roots and as a result many of them have decided to use their Korean names in the Japanese schools, learn Korean language and begin to live proudly as Koreans.

This year, summer schools were held at Lake Shirakaba in Nagano, Mirokuno-sato in Hiroshima, Hachi Plain in Hyogo, and Hukuoka and Hachijo Island in Tokyo. Among them, the biggest one was held from July 29-August 1 at Hachijo Island. It attracted approximately 500 students from the Kanto, Tohoku and Hokkaido areas.

During the four days there were a variety of events: a water sports meeting, a concert, a play, a performance by a magician, folk dancing, discussions, section meetings and lectures.

Many slogans were shouted such as, "We are Koreans", "Let's have national consciousness and pride! ", "Korea is one! ", "Let's reunify Korea" and so on.

The students began as strangers. However, the ice was soon broken, friends were made and they talked and held discussions with great enthusiasm.

After the four-day course, Kim Hyo Ji from Santama said, "I've been hiding the fact that I am Korean. But during this summer school I've been able to confide in my many new Korean friends and I've felt good. I'll come next summer too."

Li Gwi Gwang who lives in Tokyo said, "I was embarrassed at first and felt shy. But as time went by, I made many new friends and learned many things. Now I am very aware that I am Korean."

The summer schools will continue to be organized next summer. too.

More than 500 students from the Kanto, Tohoku and Hokkaido areas who study at Japanese schools attended the 1986 Summer School for Korean Students at Japanese Schools from July 29-August 1 at Hachijo Island, Tokyo.

Father the Reporter

O Yong A

—Compositions Written by Korean Students (3)—

(Continued from the 1,300 issue)

Summer vacation was nearly finished.

While I was having supper with my brother, a voice from the TV news attracted my attention. It said that the DPRK athletes participating in the Kobe Universiad Games arrived at Narita International Airport today by a direct flight from Pyongyang, which was the first of its kind.

I was so overwhelmed by the news that I longed for my father to come home, wondering how I would break the news to him.

To my disappointment, he came home late at night, as usual. He had hardly stepped into the house, when he took out his large brown bag and began putting his things into it. As he packed, he said to me, "Yong A, father's going to go to Kobe to follow the DPRK athletes from today. So you must do as mother tells you and take good care of your brother, there's a good girl."

My father, who is a reporter for the Choson Sinbo Company, has often stayed away from home since I was a baby. And I always longed for his homecoming.

That night, therefore, watching him packing for his trip I thought to myself. Ah, he is going on a business trip again.... But how I wished to talk with him about our athletes today...

It seemed he didn't care a hand about me and my thoughts, and I was very sad.

My thoughts, however, were so stupid and immature.

In the evening of the day when the game opened, the phone rang. A familiar voice from the other side of the line said, "Is it you, Young A?"

It was my father!

He called to let us hear the latest news from the Universidad, that Korean wrestler Hwang Jae Gil got the gold medal. Getting the news so early that nobody else had heard it and even before the TV news reported it, we jumped with joy.

From that day on, my brother and I began eagerly listening to the results of the games which were reported by my father and TV.

News continued to come in: gymnasts Kim Su Gil and Kim Kum Ok were each given silvers and the women's volleyball team were placed second.

Whenever the news came we welcomed it with jubilation.

Father seemed to be so busy reporting the results of the games and writing about our compatriots who cheered for the team. But he always tried to share the joy and happiness together with us. I at last understood that he also wanted to talk with us.

A while ago in my class, my homeroom teacher read us an article from the Korean newspaper Choson Sinbo. It was titled as "Started with gold medal, ended with gold medal."

All my classmates listened to it with attention and they burst into shouts of joy at our athletes' great results.

Then suddenly teacher said, "This article was written by Young A's father."

I was so surprised to hear that. Although I knew well that he was a reporter, I never imagined his article would be introduced to my classmates in this way. Aware of all my friends looking at me, my cheeks burned. Everybody admired father's article which was put on the wall and they unanimously envied me for having such a wonderful father. Looking at them, I realized what wonderful and proud work he does. And I felt so ashamed of myself for feeling sad seeing father *busy and always staying away from* home.

Now I am filled with pride for father, the reporter who conveys news from our motherland to Koreans in Japan so as to let them have pride and hope.

With this great joy and pride I came home with a spring in my step.

(Third-year-pupil of the Fourth Korean Primary School)

(To be continued)

During a lesson: Sir, I know that!

Sports and Culture

Int'l Invitation Table Tennis Tournament

PYONGYANG August 9 (KCNA) – The Sixth Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament which opened on August 2 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium closed on August 8.

Prior to the closing ceremony, semi-finals and finals took place in men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

Individual placings were announced at the closing ceremony.

Men's Single:
1. Yang Jianhua (China)
2. Kim Song Hui (Korea)
3. Zhu Xiaoyong (China)
3. Chen Pingxi (China)

Women's single:
1. Tong Ling (China)
2. Quiad Zhimin (China)
3. Li Bun Hui (Korea)
3. Kim Yong Hui (Korea)

Men's Double:
1. He Zhiwen-Yang Jianhua (China)
2. Hiroshi Shibutani-Kozi Matsushita (Japan)
3. A.V. Mazunov-B.Ya-Rozenberg (Soviet Union)
3. Hong Chol-Kim Song Hui (Korea)

Women's Double:
1. Li Bun Hui-Cho Jong Hui (Korea)
2. Tong Ling-Guan Jianhua (China)
3. Pang Chun Dok-Han Hye Song (Korea)
3. Li Yong Suk-Li Mi Suk (Korea)

Trophy cups and gold medals, silver and bronze medals were awarded.

Publishing World Today in DPRK

PYONGYANG August 11 (KCNA) – The science and encyclopedia, industrial, agricultural and foreign languages book publishing houses and other scientific and technical publishing houses have brought out hundreds of kinds of scientific and technical books and magazines conductive to the development of the nation's science and technology over the last six months.

With a plan to publish over one million more copies of books of 170 more kinds this year than last year, the publishing houses playing a big part in scientific and technological development have solidly built up writing staff with doctors, associate doctors and others and are effectively organizing work with them and pushing ahead with writing, editing, printing and other publishing work.

The "Characteristics of Sapropelic Coal and Its Selection and Use" and many other scientific and technical books brought out by the Industrial Publishing House have already been widely disseminated among the masses to give satisfactory effect.

The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House has brought out over 60 kinds of scientific and technical books and dictionaries conductive to the progress of the modernization of the national economy on the basis of the rapid development of the engineering, electronics and automation industries, such as "Experiment of Semi-conductor Circuit and its Application", "Remote Control Pilot", "Electronic Computer Understandable to Anyone".

Achievements have been made in the publishing work for introducing advanced science and technology in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and conducting scientific and technological information on a high level.

(KCNA)

Resentment Toward U.S. Grows Among S. Koreans

Los Angeles Times carried on July 19 an article written by Sam Jameson, Times staff writer, entitled "Resentment Toward U.S. Grows Among S. Koreans." Here are excerpts from the article:

SEOUL, South Korea—The United States seems to get lambasted these days for even the smallest mistakes it makes in South Korea.

A recent incident involved a dog, trained to sniff out explosives, that U.S. Secret Service agents brought in to search the office of Foreign Minister Lee Won Kyung.

The Secret Service agents were sent from Washington in advance of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who came to Seoul after the May 4-6 summit conference in Tokyo. Apparently without advising or consulting anyone, they used the dog to search Lee's office before a meeting with Shultz.

Lee was out at the time, but Korean photographers caught the Americans on film as they emerged from the office, dog in two. Their pictures appeared in all the newspapers here, and South Koreans talked about the incident for weeks—with deep resentment.

In happier days, this might have been dismissed as a low-level bureaucratic blunder. But this is not a happy time for U.S. relations with South Korea.

For many South Koreans, including intellectuals, church leaders and the political opposition, the U.S. image has been tarnished by Washington's support for the authoritarian government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Anti-Americanism has taken root among students and radical workers.

In official relations, friction has developed over U.S. demands that South Korea open its markets to foreign goods and services.

A U.S. diplomat said the other day that South Korea's "feisty xenophobia" is going to make relations with Seoul "exceptionally difficult." American demands for increased access to the South Korean market, he said, are going to bring on "intense anti-Americanism."

Against this background, U.S. policymakers will face serious questions in the months ahead, the most serious since President Park Chung Hee was assassinated in 1979.

Dialogue, Compromise

On paper, one U.S. diplomat said, U.S. policy is "to continue to stress the importance of dialogue and compromise and the importance of avoiding violence."

But Shultz seemed to be saying something else when he was here in May, as did Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger when he visited South Korea in April.

Shultz, at a news conference here, spoke out forcefully against the demand of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party that a system of direct presidential election be adopted as the only way to guarantee democracy for South Korea.

"I think it is not particularly typical around the world that the leaders of democratic countries are put there by direct election," he said. He cited as examples only the United States, Britain and Japan.

Chun Favors Indirect Method

This put him squarely in Chun's camp, which is insisting on an indirect system of choosing a new leader that would let Chun control the outcome and perhaps even designate his successor. Chun was elected indirectly, by an electoral college.

Weinberger said that the U.S. commitment to the South Korean government is "absolute and complete." Some Americans here would have preferred that he express an "absolute and complete" commitment to South Korea's security, rather than to the Chun government.

When President Park was assassinated and the United States was called on to make a choice, it chose stability over democracy by supporting a military-backed plan for a 20-month "transition period." That decision gave Chun, then an obscure major general, time to consolidate his power.

When Chun seized control of the government, Washington protested but within 10 days found itself unwittingly entangled in the suppression of an insurrection in Kwangju, which Chun put down at the cost of 193 lives, by official count.

Chun, according to sources in a position to know, went to Gen. John A. Wickham, who was then commander of U.N. Forces in South Korea and is now U.S. Army chief of staff, to ask permission to send troops of the 20th Korean Division to Kwangju. The 20th, unlike most Korean army units, was not under Wickham's U.N. command, but Chun, these sources said, wanted to get Wickham involved, and he succeeded.

Wickham, aware that he could not stop Chun from moving the 20th Division, is said to have told him: "Why not? Go ahead if you want to."

Chun did, and he also ensured that the government-controlled press made it clear that the United States had approved. Ever since then, the United States has been linked with the Kwangju deaths and the image of illegitimacy that has plagued the Chun government.

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U.S. Gets Little Credit

The United States has received little credit, if any, for its efforts to promote democracy in South Korea.

For example, Koreans remember clearly that Chun was the first foreign leader President Reagan welcomed to the White House after his inauguration in 1981, even before Chun was elected to a full term as president.

But it has never been spelled out in public here that the invitation to Chun was issued in return for Chun's sparing the life of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader who had been sentenced to death on what the State Department called a "far-fetched" charge of sedition.

Most South Koreans are still friendly toward foreigners in general and Americans in particular. But radicals among the students and workers have dramatized anti-Americanism by violence.

Demands not heard before in this country—for removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, for negotiating a peace treaty with North Korea, even for withdrawal of U.S. troops—are now being heard on campuses and repeated in underground literature. The United States is being blamed for dividing Korea in 1945 and for seeking to keep it divided in its own policy interests.

An American diplomat said: "Progress in achieving democracy is the key to whether the radicals remain a small fringe element or become a more important political force. If there is no compromise on constitutional revision, the danger of violence escalating on both sides is great."

DPRK's Peace Initiatives Are Very Important: American Pacifist

Mr. Kent Zook is an American delegate to the 1986 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held on August 1–2 in Tokyo. He talked with People's Korea's staff reporters. Here are excerpts from the interview:

Kent Zook
Representative of U.S. National Office, Mobilization for Survival, U.S.A.

Question: Would you tell us the activities and main objects of your organization?

Answer: It's a nationwide multi-issue coalition and the main work is to abolish nuclear weapons and reverse the arms and nuclear arms race. There are about 30-40 chapters in the United States with about 2,000-3,000 members. It's been in existance since 1978 and also very much involved in organizing the 1982 march for disarmament staged in New York City on the occasion of the United Nations' Special Session for Disarmament. It was a very historic march which involved almost a million people.

Q: How do you evaluate the present world situation and anti-nuclear peace movements in the United States and other countries? And what are the tactics of your organization?

A: First, I think that we have to develop an analysis of the system that is the source or the reason for the arms race, and why there are nuclear weapons in the United States, how they are used, and then to develop tactics to reduce the risk of their use.

In other words, I think that the Reagan administration is following a policy or a doctrine that's called "low intensity conflict." It's trying to not only contain the Soviet Union or communism but to roll back the Soviet gains in Third World countries like Angola, Nicaragua, the Middle East and other countries. The United States is supporting guerrillas and anti-Soviet guerrilla movements, like the Contras in Nicaragua, and the Sovenvi in Angola.

So, this is totally a new kind of situation. There is much more risk than there had been in the late 1970s because of the reactionary practices of the Reagan administration. That's a part of the analysis. The problem or the danger is that conventional military intervention will easily trigger a nuclear war. So, that's a very important connection between military intervention and the possibility of nuclear war.

We are holding an educational program to mobilize the public to oppose the policy of the Reagan administration.

We also hold protest pickets at the Federal building with protest placards.

We've also been engaged in non-violent civil disobedience to block and occupy the Senstor's office in New Mexico to protest against their support for Reagan's policy.

Q: The Korean Peninsula is regarded as one of the most dangerous regions where nuclear war might be ignited at any moment in regard to the American "new Pacific strategy" and the fiscal 1984-1988 military guidance of the Pentagon. What are your comments on those?

A: This conference helped me to realize that Korea is one of the possible flash points in the world where major conflict might break out. I know that there is a major deployment of U.S. troops in south Korea and I know that the Soviet Union is an ally of north Korea. So, there is super power involvement in Korea.

There has been information that a lot of nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea.

I understand that this adds up to a very risky and volatile situation on the Korean Peninsula. As regards to the huge amount of U.S. troops deployed, I think that the situation is very dangerous.

I'm not aware of the report on the American "new Asian strategy"

Q: What do you think of the initiatives of the DPRK to establish a nuclear free peace zone in the Korean Peninsula and the actions of New Zealand last year?

A: I'm glad to hear north Korea made such a peace initiative. That is a very important initiative. I hope it will be successful. New Zealand set an example by breaking up some of the military blocks. Because military bases cause tension and confrontation. I know that the United States is very worried that other countries might follow the example of New Zealand. It's also inspiring and an important model for the peace movement in the United States. It's also one of the victories. It put the Reagan administration under a lot of pressure.

North Korean initiatives are very important. I'm sure that the United States ignores that as they do most of the initiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries claiming that "they are not sincere or can't be trusted." But I hope it succeeds.

Q: The DPRK proposed in July to hold three-party talks with Washington and Seoul to reduce tension in the region. Any comment on this?

A: I didn't hear about that, because the news is very much managed in the United States. But I think any kind of step to reduce tension is important. I'd like to think that if the American people knew about the north Korean proposal, they would support it.

The problem in the United States is that we don't hear about that kind of step. Some information is very biased in our country from ideological perspective.

It is called a free press but actually it cooperates with the military buildup and different things. The press plays a big role in perpetuating confrontation and tensions.

The south Korean government is very much under the influence of the U.S. power. But that is an important initiative.

Those initiatives must be publicized more in the United States.

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